# The Georgetown Herald

Sixty-Sixth Year of Publication | The Georgetown Herald, Wednesday Ev ening, March 2nd, 1932. | $1.50 per Annum in Advance; $2.00 to U.S.A.



**The Georgetown Herald**
J. M. MOORE
Publisher and Proprietor
Member Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association


**C. N. R. Time Table**
(Standard Time)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Going East** | |
| Passenger and Mail | 10.20 a.m. |
| Passenger | 2.39 p.m. |
| Passenger and Mail | 6.30 p.m. |
| Passenger, stops for passengers going East and Toronto | 9.55 p.m. |
| **Sunday's going East** | |
| Passenger | 2.39 p.m. |
| Passenger | 8.12 p.m. |
| Passenger | 9.55 p.m. |
| **Going West** | |
| Passenger and Mail | 7.25 a.m. |
| Passenger | 8.54 a.m. |
| Passenger | 2.08 p.m. |
| Passenger and Mail | 6.25 p.m. |
| Passenger, Sunday | 8.31 a.m. |
| Passenger, Sunday | 10.22 p.m. |
| **Going North** | |
| Mail and Passenger | 8.55 a.m. |
| **Going South** | |
| Mail and Passenger | 6.28 p.m. |


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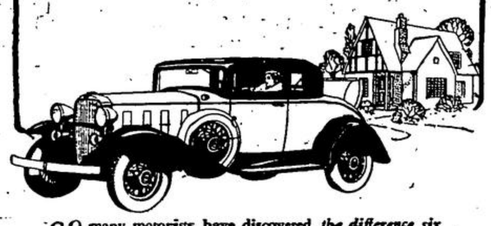

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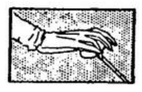

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## Quebec Beckons Winter Sports' Devotees

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### "REMEMBERED BEST OF ALL"

When I'm looking back across the time-worn pages,
Of the book of years, one face I see
Just one gentle face that alters not or ages,
But seems now and evermore the same to me—
I can feel a loving hand in mine entwining,
When my faltering childish steps were fain to fall,
With those watchful eyes like stars upon me shining,
'Tis the face that I remember best of all.
When I look around and memory is bringing
Back again the echoed songs of long ago—
Songs that ever down the halls of time are ringing,
Songs that set my listening, youthful heart aglow,
All the visions bright of years gone by they bring me,
And they seem to hold my spirit in their thrall;
But the simple air a clear voice used to sing me
Is the song that I remember best of all.
When I think of all the gladness that has blest me,
And the sunshine that has made life's pathway bright—
When I long from all the toil of earth to rest me,
Till the dawning of the day that knows no night,
I remember all the love the years have taught me,
And the happiness that filled them I recall;
But a mother's love and all the joy it brought me,
It the love that I remember best of all.

### The Skeleton in the Closet

By F. A. Mitchel

THE city of New York was founded on the southernmost point of Manhattan Island and first grew to the eastward. Later it started up Broadway, and the east side, as it is called, fell into decadence. But till after the beginning of the nineteenth century the handsomest residences were in the neighborhood of the East river.

Some years ago workmen engaged in tearing down an old dwelling near Franklin square—in which Washington lived when first inaugurated president—came upon a closet built in a wall in which was a skeleton. How it got there was a mystery, for there was no opening to the closet, it being inclosed within four thick walls. The find was referred to a historical society, which appointed Helleger Bogardus, an antiquarian, to investigate the whole matter and report. The following is extracted from the papers filed with the society:

"The fact that the skeleton was found within four solid walls is easily explained. The house was repaired and altered during the last decade of the eighteenth century, and the wall wherein was the door to the closet was made whole. The apartment inclosed was of such size that workmen would not necessarily have seen what it contained, especially since there were no windows to admit light in that part of the house.

"As to there being such a closet at all, the story connected with it is a sufficient explanation, for the opening, which was walled up, was closed by a sliding panel. What has not been satisfactorily explained is the use for which the closet was designed. At the time the house was built such secret chambers were not unusual, especially in the homes of those who were in constant danger from some enemy. But in America when the country was first settled avenues of escape were rather tunnels through which the settlers might save themselves from besieging Indians. It seems probable that the house in Franklin square was thus provided by its builder, Meinheer Van Vranken, simply because he had a similar closet in his residence in Rotterdam, for it appears that his ancestors were prominent officials in the Netherlands during that period when the bloodthirsty Duke of Alva held the country in his grip."

But to the story I have unearthed concerning the skeleton foun din the closet. Meinheer Van Vranken came to America in 1658, bringing with him what was in those days a fortune. Soon after landing he sent to Holland for brick with which to build his residence and completed it in 1662, modeling it after his home in Rotterdam, even to the secret closet. When it was completed the house was the finest in the city, which was then a Dutch town and called New Amsterdam.

Now, it was in 1664 that the city was captured by the English, the Dutchmen refusing to make an effort to defend it despite the protestations of their governor, Peter Stuyvesant, who stamped with his wooden leg and swore by St. Nicholas that they were an arrant set of cowards, unworthy of the protection of their patron saint.

This change in the government was also a bitter pill for Meinheer Van Vranken to swallow. He was Dutch from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, and his ancestors, who had been sailors, had fought the English when the Netherlands were a power on the sea. Now, Meinheer had a very pretty daughter, Anneke by name, who much more readily adapted herself to the new country than her old father, who could be content in it only so long as it was Dutch. When the English landed many of the inhabitants of New Amsterdam went down to the Battery, where the aquarium now stands to see them come ashore. Among them was Anneke Van Vranken, buxom and with eyes as blue as the heavens above and two roes of flaxen hair hanging down her back.

One of the boats which brought supplies ashore was commanded by Ralph Eggleston, a midshipman, nineteen years old, three years Anneke's senior. Though six feet in his stockings, he wore the jacket of a middy, decorated with brass buttons, that alone resplendent in the sun and added to the attractions of his handsome person. His eye lighted upon Anneke, who stood among those looking on, and Anneke's eye lighted on him. To her this young man giving orders to a dozen stalwart men, who obeyed his slightest command, was little less than a god. But the young man was on duty and, having unloaded his boat, set off for his ship, lying out in the Hudson river.

Busy as he was, however, young Eggleston found time to give Anneke Van Vranken an admiring glance, and in return there was a rapture in her eyes at what was to her a heavenly vision. It was but a few days after this that while walking under the guns of the fort, whereon the English had replaced the Dutch flag, Anneke met the midshipman, who was on shore leave, strolling about with a brother officer.

This meeting seems to have resulted in an acquaintance between Ralph and Anneke, but how it was brought about is not known. First sight lovers are not apt to be kept apart through the want of an introduction. Be this as it may, the two went together down to the southernmost point of the island and passed the time there till sunset (when the midshipman's leave expired), sitting on a rock making love with that rapidity which can only be attained by persons in their teens.

Eggleston wished to visit Anneke in her home, but she told him that the sight of an Englishman was enough to throw her father into a fit, and if he knew that she had made the acquaintance of one of those who had taken the city and changed its name from New Amsterdam to New York he would sail back to Holland with her by the first vessel going there. Therefore, not being able to meet the girl who had charmed him in own home, he made an appointment to meet her elsewhere.

The next meeting between the Englishman and the Dutch girl was in this way: Anneke was standing on the shore of the East river just north of the wall that gave the present name to Wall street, not more than five or six minutes' walk from her home. A boat pulled by a single oarsman was coming round the southern end of the island and approaching the shore where Anneke stood. She went down to the water's edge, the boat's stern was swerved to the shore; she stepped in, and the boat continued its course in the direction of the islands lying to the eastward.

It is unnecessary to mention that the oarsman was Ralph Eggleston, who had pulled around from the Hudson river to meet his new found sweetheart to take her for a ride on the East river, where they could make love without being interrupted. Instead of pulling across the river and thence south on the opposite shore and returning by Governors island, they very foolishly went directly past Anneke's home. True, the house was some distance from the shore and perhaps she thought that she might not be seen from there. She did not reckon on the fact that the house was on a hill and that her father had brought to America the very spyglass with which his father, Captain Van Vranken, had discovered a British ship that he had attacked and sunk. Meinheer happened at the time of this boat ride to be strolling about his grounds. Unfortunately for the lovers the sunlight was reflected from the gold trimmings of the officer's uniform. Meinheer Van Vranken, wondering what one of these hated naval men was doing out on the water with a woman—who must be Dutch—went to the house, took down Captain Van Vranken's spyglass, brought it to bear on the occupants of the boat and, to his horror, discovered his daughter there in company with a British officer.

I know not what immediately followed the revelation. The next link in the chain of the story is that Meinheer Van Vranken determined to shake the dust of Manhattan Island off his shoes—since it had become English soil—and go back to Rotterdam with his family. By this move he intended to separate Anneke from the English midshipman who had crept into her affections while her father was drinking destruction to the English fleet in drafts of schnapps.

Anneke was put under a strict watch during the period in which the preparations were being made for the return to the Netherlands, for there was much to be accomplished. Even the heavy four post bedsteads required the strongest horses on the island to drag them to the landing and a lighter of extra size to take them to the ship. Anneke was in charge of Katrina Lemke, an old maid who had no sympathy for young lovers and hated the English. This woman was enjoined not to let her charge out of her sight for a single moment, and since the father feared the young midshipman might, under pretense of searching the house for arms, bring a party of men to take away his sweetheart, a six pound cannon was mounted at the only gate in the high wall surrounding the place.

The day the family were to sail for Holland Katrina Lemke and Anneke were left in the house till the last minute, while Meinheer Van Vranken superintendented the hauling of the last of the household goods to the landing. When he had finished his task and seen his family and goods put on board the ship he returned for his daughter and her duenna.

He found the house vacant.

From this point the story is vague. It does not appear that Katrina Lemke was ever found. The next heard of Anneke Van Vranken she was living in England, the wife of Captain Sir Ralph Eggleston of the British navy. The loss of the duenna and the escape of her charge are to be accounted for only by conjecture, though there is an unsubstantiated tradition that it was explained by Lady Eggleston. This explanation accords with the recent discovery of the skeleton in the closet.

The tradition is that while the two women were alone together in the Van Vranken home Anneke broke away from her jailer and hid in the closet. The duenna followed her and entered the closet, and Anneke slipped out and shut the door. Anneke, thinking only of flight, left the place and communicated with her lover, who came ashore, married her and took her to his ship.

Anneke did not know what I now suppose to have been the case that in closing the door of the closet it had been held by a spring lock. The latch closed automatically with the closing of the door. My theory is that Katrina Lemke was caught in the coset, could not release herself and perished. Doubtless the skeleton discovered there was hers. This theory is borne out by the fact that it is the skeleton of a woman.

### HIGH SCHOOL MAINTENANCE DISCUSSED BY COMMITTEE

In an endeavor to curb the rapidly increasing expenditure for maintaining the High schools in Halton county the educational committee of the county council invited the chairman and the county appointees of the various boards of education to meet in the court house at Milton on Friday afternoon, Feb. 19th.

Members of the educational committee of the county council present were Reeve Harold Cleave, Georgetown, Deputy-Reeve J. Leslie Peer, Nelson, also Warden E. M. Readhead and County Clerk Harry Pettit.

In the absence of Reeve W. N. Robinson, chairman of the educational committee, the vice-chairman, Harold Cleave, presided.

After expressing his gratification at the large number responding to the request to attend Mr. Cleave explained that the purpose of the meeting way to consider ways and means of curtailing the cost of maintenance of the High schools which had grown rapidly during the last decade until the county grant had now reached the formidable sum of $64,000.

The members of the county council are being subjected to criticism by the ratepayers who want to know if something can't be done. "We are helpless," he said and appeal to you to take some united action to relieve this situation.

He then called on the county clerk who gave some statistics. The total cost of maintaining the High schools in the county was $124,000. Of this amount $13,000 was contributed by the legislature through grants and from the fees of non-resident students. Of the balance, the four township paid $40,000 in fees for students attending and the towns where the schools are located $71,000. There are 629 town students attending at an average cost of $113 per student, and 443 rural students at an average cost of $90 per annum.

There are 54 Halton county students attending High school outside the county at a cost of $53 per student while 70 pupils from outside are attending within Halton county. These pupils pay an average of $77.53.

Of the $124,000, $36,800 is paid for debentures; $77,000 for teacher's salaries; $6,500 for other salaries; $4,800 for fuel; $2,900 for insurance, the balance for various other purposes.

In the discussion that followed the opinion was freely expressed that the taxpayer should have relief. It is estimated that there is more than $200,000 tax arrears on farm property alone in the county. The income of the farmers and business men has been greatly reduced, wage earners and salaried men have had big cuts and many ratepayers are unemployed.

Some expressed the opinion the under these circumstances the teachers should be willing to share with others in a reduction. Others felt that the salaries now paid were moderate when compared with those of other schools of similar rank in the province and that a cut might mean the loss of the best teachers and that the reduction would prove a false economy.

One proposition made was that a cut of 3% be made on the salaries between $1200 and $1800, 5% between $1800 and $2500 and 7½% over that amount.

Reduction in salaries were thought to be the way to effect a saving as the other expenditures such as payment on debentures, fuel, etc., are fixed and it was felt that the reduction suggested was quite moderate and that the teachers should and would be willing to accept.

No action was taken but the chairmen were asked to consult their boards and report at a meeting to be held later in Burlington.

### MUNICIPALITIES WILL BENEFIT

Local municipalities will benefit considerably under the new Old Age Pensions plan which has been announced. By means of the new pensions agreement Ontario has entered into with the Dominion Government—an arrangement whereby the Dominion in future, is to bear 75 per cent. of the pension—approximately $1,400,000 a year will be saved to the province and $900,000 annually to the municipality, according to Hon. William G. Martin, Minister of Public Welfare.

Under the old system of payments, the Dominion contributed 50 per cent., the Province 30 per cent., and the municipalities 20 per cent. While there is no official confirmation available at present, the Province's and municipalities' shares, from now on, are expected to be 15 and 10 per cent. respectively.

The new agreement may be expected from Ottawa any time now, Mr. Martin stated, and the adjustments as between the Province and municipalities will immediately follow. It is expected that all arrangements will be retroactive as from August 1, 1931.

He was a guest of a Cockney family in England. They were eating ham.

Young Son—"Please pass the 'am, Father."

Father—"Don't say 'am, say 'am."

Mother (turning smilingly to the guest)—"They think they're saying 'em."

**Not Breaking Rules**

Foreman—You must not smoke at work.

Laborer—Who's working?

### UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED BY LAND SETTLEMENT IN CANADA

**Canadian National Railways Assists Many People to Solve Urgent Economic Problems Facing Them**

One of the most marked "back to the land" movements from Canadian urban centres experienced in years is taking place at the present time and is likely to gain momentum during the present year, according to W. J. Black, Director of Colonization and Agriculture for the Canadian National Railways. Its extent is indicated by the fact that during 1931, 2,894 families were settled on farm lands adjacent to Canadian National Railway lines, embracing an area of approximately 403,700 acres, in addition to 2,983 single men placed in agricultural employment.

Nearly all of the families came from Canadian towns and cities and many of them had previous agricultural experience, but in the "boom" years forsook the land for the alluring profits and shorter hours of work then offered by industrial employment in the cities. Since then many of them have been put on part time and others have become unemployed, and with the prospects of their life savings being gradually depleted, have decided to return to the land where they can be assured, at least, of a roof over their heads and enough food to eat.

"It is not a case of simply increasing Canadian agricultural production," states Mr. Black. "This movement actually represents the efforts of many people to solve for themselves in a practical way the urgent economic problem which faces them. They argue that on a farm they can be at least sure of sustenance and at the same time have a better chance to conserve what limited funds they may have acquired during long years of industrial employment."

"In pursuit of this policy of assisting families in urban centres to return to the land, a co-ordinated plan was agreed upon early in the year with the federal and provincial governments and other colonization agencies, to give every possible assistance to such families in finding a satisfactory location. This policy has worked very satisfactorily and has enabled a great many families to become re-established.

"The economic value of this movement is unquestionable and it is our firm belief that the transfer of families from the cities to the land which has been taking place quietly and steadily during the past 12 months, will bring about greater stability in our national life and at the same time develop a more desirable ratio between urban and rural population."

### A MORE BEAUTIFUL CANADA

Every unimproved or unplanted home in Canada can be made more attractive by the judicious use of trees, shrubs, vines, flowers and well-kept grass. The old saying that a home is not a home until it is planted very well emphasizes the necessity and wisdom of planting. Some places have lagged behind in the matter of beautification. This is perhaps more noticeable in rural districts. However, there is abundant evidence to show that where intelligent attention is given to this matter the results may be very satisfactory indeed.

Canada is a land of rare natural beauty from the Bras d'Or Lakes of Cape Breton Island to those famous mountains whose feet are kissed by the waves of the Pacific. Nature has endowed this country with the most beautiful and the greatest variety of natural scenic grandeur to be found anywhere in the universe. Mountains, lakes, streams, forests, plains, waterfalls, are to found in great abundance. The unlovely spots are man-made and it would seem that the least we can do is to make these man-made places sufficiently attractive that they will, in some measure at least, be in keeping with the great natural beauty to be found throughout this great Dominion. The progressiveness and thrift of a community or municipality are often reflected in its appearance and the best advertising that any community can do is to present a pleasing appearance to the world—an appearance of progressiveness, thrift and industry, reflected by well-planted and well-kept public and private grounds.

We are influenced to a greater extent than we realize by our surroundings. Children are particularly sensitive in this regard. Surely a home in and around which flowers are grown is a better place to bring up children than a home where no attention whatever is paid to these friends of the plant kingdom. As the twig is bent the tree is inclined is an old saying and very applicable in connection with the training of children. If children are taught to love flowers and to become familiar with them, their hearts will be filled with love for these things which will leave less room in their hearts and minds for the things that hurt and destroy.

We frequently meet with the objection that gardens and flowers cost too much or that they take too much time. The truth is that it is not so much a matter of money or time as it is of desire and disposition. If we are disposed to have gardens and flowers and really desire to have attractive home surroundings, we will have them no matter how busy we may be.

It will pay great dividends in satisfaction and will increase the value of the home. Your individual efforts in making your home more attractive will improve your street. If your street is improved your city or town will be improved, and if your city or town or township is made more beautiful you have helped to make a more beautiful Canada.

### THE MEN WE LOVE

We love the man with roses on his tongue; the man who sees the boy's dirty face, but mentions his bright eyes; who notices the shabby coat, but praises your studious habits; the man who sees the faults, but is quick to praise and slow to blame. We like to meet a man whose smile would brighten deadness, whose voice is full of music of the birds, whose handshake is an inspiration. He makes us forget our troubles as the raven's croak is forgotten when the wood thrush sings. God bless the man of cheer! There is plenty of trouble here and we need no increase of it.

**Sauce for the Goose**

Man (to neighbour)—"I wish you would sell that dog. Yesterday my daughter had to stop her singing lesson because your dog was whining all the time."

Neighbour—"I'm sorry. But Your daughter began it."

### ON ENTERING A CHAPEL

Love built this shrine; these hallowed walls uprose
To give seclusion from the hurrying throng,
From the tumult of the street, complaint and wrong,
From rivalry and strife, from taunt of foes—
If foes thou hast. On silent feet come in,
Bow low in penitence. Whoe'er thou art,
Thou, too, hast sinned. Uplift in prayer thy heart,
Thy Father's blessing waiteth. Read within
This holy place, in pictured light portrayed
The characters of worthies who, from years
Long past, still speak the message here displayed
In universal language not to fade.
Leave then thy burden, all thy cares and fears;
Faith hope, and love are thine, for thou hast prayed.

—John Davidson.

### DON'T "MOLLYCODDLE" YOUR CHILDREN

While we would not exactly give the above advice to mothers, in regard to their children; yet we would utter a word of caution about being too tender to one's children, protecting them from all the rigorous experiences of life—such as getting up in the morning and hustling to the daily work; standing by it when it is inconvenient or arduous; meeting rebuffs and criticisms and hardships with a smile; hewing down trees in the forest of difficulties, in the pioneer spirit of joy in conquest.

The child who is too much shielded from the seamy side of life will be a super-sensitive softie. He will find it difficult to get a job—where he is known—and almost impossible to hold one; because he will not possess the stick-to-itiveness and courage to endure the monotony and severity of work.

It is not a kindness to do too much for your children, to waft them along through the years "on flowery beds of ease," bearing the brunt of life yourself in order to spare them. You cannot digest nor assimilate their food for them. Neither can you learn for them the lessons of life nor acquire for them the disciplines of stern, actual work, day in and day out. Without these lessons and these disciplines they are likely to fall when they bump up against the outside world, the necessity of holding a job and earning a living, or of doing their rightful part in their own home or family life.

If you have been too indulgent to your children, snap out of it at once. Map out, for their daily routine, a programme which will give them definite tasks and responsibilities. After you have outlined your plan, persist in carrying it out. This will require courage and firmness and be a hardship for you; since these over-indulged children will regard you as a cruel tyrant who is imposing on them.

But persistence in giving one's children the discipline and habit of hard work is the finest preparation for life a mother can give her child. It is better than a life insurance or large inheritance in assuring them the comforts and successes of life.

Then, too, the happiest, most agreeable, most appreciative people in the world are those who have learned to tackle hard tasks without fear or dread, to stand up to the exigencies of life as they appear, and to keep a strong continuous courage in the face of difficulties. Don't cripple your children by over-mothering. Indulgence will only make them namby-pamby.—Stirling News-Argus.

### THE FLUID MILK BUSINESS

The fluid milk business in Ontario has worked around to a situation where the producer is losing money, the consumer is paying for uncurbed extravagance in distributing methods, and distributors are paying dividends.

There is nothing normally wrong in a well-established firm paying dividends to its shareholders. It would be cause for rejoicing if every business in Canada were doing it right now, but producers and consumers are so involved in a most unhappy situation that tolerance on the part of producers, at any rate, has ceased to be a virtue.

Milk production is the biggest single phase of agriculture in Eastern Canada, and the marketing of fluid milk presents more inequalities and injustice than any other agricultural product. If the farmer is getting all his milk is worth, then the consumer is paying too much. If the old law of supply and demand operated normally and naturally consumers would be getting cheaper milk and they would be using more of it. That would in time tend to correct the situation and restore a semblance of balance in values and costs.

The whole trouble is that the distributors have got their costs too high and have developed certain regrettable practices which are the direct outcome of costly competition. Board of health ordinances, government regulations and extravagant demands for service on the part of urban consumers have all combined to make distribution a costly business.

It would be in the interests of the public at large and create a better frame of mind if this whole business of production and distribution of fluid milk were thoroughly investigated by a competent body who should be empowered to divide the consumer's dollar, in accordance with their findings, into the just and proper proportions between producer and distributor. Then all the interests concerned would know definitely where they stood and would be obliged to introduce the economies and efficiency required to make their respective business profitable.—The Farmer's Advocate.

### BRITISH METHOD FASTER

Some time ago a United States firm undertook to show ho wquickly a suit of clothes could be made from the sheep's wool. It succeeded in producing a suit in six hours and five minutes. Then the other day a Yorkshire manufacturing firm and a Leeds tailoring firm started with the shearing of a sheep and finished a suit for the Hon. J. H. Thomas in exactly three hours and twenty-two minutes, or two hours and forty-three minutes faster than the United States record.

A passenger on the limited, looking under his berth in the morning, found one black shoe and one tan. He called the porter's attention to the error.

The porter scratched his head in bewildermenT.

"Well, ef dat don't beat all," he said, "Dat's de second time dis mawnin' dat mistake's happened."